

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1892.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. ostage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who former us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cares send stemp for that purpose,

Two Box om to hart of Mesers. Smith, Ainslie & Co., 25 Precessis Street, Strand, London.

The September Vote in Maine.

The partial returns from Maine indicate a great decrease in the total vote as compared with any of the last three September elections in Presidential years. This decrease will probably amount to 15,000 as against the vote of 1888, perhaps 12,000 as against the vote of 1884, and not less than 17,000 as against the vote in 1880.

The population of Maine has remained nearly stationary during this period; and the comparison with corresponding elections in the past is therefore more significant than in States where the number of citizens is swiftly increasing.

Who loses? The falling off in the Republican total, according to the indications, is 11,000 from 1888, and 10,000 from 1884, and 8,000 from 1889. By the same standards, the falling off in the Democratic vote this year is 3,000 from 1898, and 1,000 or less from 1884, and 14,000 from 1880, the year of Demoeratic fusion with the Greenbackers.

Again: The Republican plurality in 1898 was 18,056, and in 1884 it was 19,851. This year it is not likely to run much above 10,000, if it reaches that figure.

On the surface, therefore, the result of Monday's election in Maine is more encouraging to Democrats than to Republicans. The extraordinarily light vote shows that political excitement in this old Republican stronghold is not at fever heat; and the Democracy has come nearer to holding its normal September vote than the party of Gen. HARRISON and Mr. BLAINE.

But there are certain things which must be taken into consideration. Part of the decrease is attributed to the new Australian ballot; the effect of that innovation in reducing the Republican vote is possibly overestimated. The steady progress of sentiment in Maine looking to the ultimate abolition of the ridiculously ineffective prohibitory liquor system, operates favorably for the Democrats and disadvantageously for the Republicans in an election on State issues. And then Brother BLAINE's generous interposition in behalf of the Force bill candidate, in a State where Brother BLAINE has more friends than BENJAMIN HARRISON. has not yet had time to produce its full effect upon the enthusiasm of the party.

The prophetic significance of the Septem ber returns from Maine in Presidential years was for many years greatly exaggerated. Democrats learned not to bank upon them too heavily as far back as the HANCOCK year, when the party went wild in September over the announcement that a Demoeratic candidate for Governor had actually received a plurality of the votes in Maine. In November of that year GARFIELD carried the State by about 9,000 plurality.

The Hope of Democracy.

It is a sign of great Democratic party strength that the making of a petulant and semi-hostile hubbub about Commissioner PECK's report setting forth the prosperity in the State of New York should be left chiefly to the Mugwump theorists who have maintained a guerrilla-like attachment to the Democracy out of a notion that they could thereby smash the tariff. Happily the election of the Democratic national ticket is not to be decided r proof of certain statis tics published by Labor Commissioner PECK of New York or by Labor Commissioner PERCE of Indiana. Bedlams of calamity shrickers or streams of demagogic platitudes, about the wealth of the rich and the poverty of the poor, cannot make an issue upon the question of prosperity in New York or elsewhere in this country. The evidence of active and wholesome business is too apparent for debate.

The PECK figures, therefore, such as they are, can add no strength to either of the great contending parties; nor could a new set of figures more in accordance with the preference of the Andersonian Mugwumps do either party harm. Men know the condition of their affeirs irrespective of PECK's success or failure in making up statistics. If he has presented facts, their influence cannot be shaken; and if his report was a tissue of absurdity or falsehood, it is equally beyond the reach of any accurate studies that may be brought to impeach it. It was either useless or futile from the beginning.

The issue this year, instead of belonging to economics and being susceptible to treatment by bookkeeping and labor statistics. is wholly and intensely political. The fires of politics have never blazed with a brighter and hotter flame than illumines the Democratic canvass now under way against the Force bill; and whoever tries to bring in other and less important questions dulls the light that is guiding his party to victory, and weakens its withering effect upon the Republicans.

The Force bill? Never! No Negro Domination!

Connecticut.

among the sovereign commonwealths of the country the championship has been held for some time by the State of Connecticut. In the Presidential election of 1888 the total wote cast in the Nutmeg State was 153,978. and the Democratio plurality was 836, a lead, expressed mathematically, of 22-100 of 1 per cent! In the State election of 1890 the Democratic nor the Republican candidate | Health Officer of this port have powers succeeded, and BULKELEY, the former Republican Governor, has since arbitrarily ald over. According to the figures of the Democrats, Morris, their candidate, had, in a total of 135,000 votes cast, a majority of 36, the Constitution of Connecticut requiring a majority to elect. On the other hand, the Republicans averred that MORRIS was number. Meanwhile a man not elected to the office in 1890, and not voted for by either party, has been acting as Governor.

On account of this remarkably close division of its vote between the two parties, Connecticut is easily influenced by issues and arguments which, in other States, would be considered as of small importance The Republicans of Connecticut are, at the present time, more than usually sanguine. They profess great confidence in the result of the election. They claim the six elect

toral votes of Connecticut as already theirs. They are canvassing the claims of Republican aspirants to the place in the United States Senate now held by Gen. HAWLEY, and to become vacant next March & simultaneously with the office of President What betting there is, at this early period. is in favor of the Republicans carrying Connecticut this year.

They base their hope of overturning Mr. Cheveland's plurality of 836 four years ago upon tobacco. Land used for the cultivation of tobacco has great value in Connecticut, greater, indeed, than in other States, where the acreage is larger but the product less. Under the old tariff there was a duty of 75 per cent upon that imported tobacco which is used for wrappers; under the McKrn-LEY tariff this has been raised to \$2 a pound. The effect of this increase has been injurious to the importers of Sumatra tobacco, but it has enabled the Connecticut tobacco growers to profit greatly, increasing the value of their farms, and thus stimulating a local industry with what some fervid and unthinking orators have described as a golden shower of gain.

Such is the reason which the Republicans of Connecticut advance as justifying their confidence in Republican success in Con-

necticut this year. Is it sound? We think not. If there were no other point of political difference between the voters of a great State like Connecticut, small in area but illustrious in the progress, enterprise, and keen intelligence of its inhabitants, than the price, the yield, or the quality of tobacco wrappers, the claim of the Republicans would be one to be seriously entertained. But when important questions of liberty and freedom are brought to their doors, as in the MER-WIN-MonRis contest over the Governorship, when the law is defied, the Constitution overridden, the rights of electors ignored. and the machinery of government recklessly seized upon, all the tobacco schedules of the world are but trivial and worthless in the scale of political determination.

In Connecticut, as elsewhere, the Democratic party is the party of law, order, the Constitution, and majority rule. It is the party of free institutions, unvexed by centralization or dictatorship. It is dead against government by a Force bill.

Such is the one issue of the canvass in Connecticut, and the McKINLEY tariff on tobacco wrappers has, like the flowers which bloom in the spring, nothing to do with the case. On the supreme Issue of opposition to Force bill methods, success for the De mocracy of Connecticut is assured. It is only a question of majority. That's why. and why only, the Republican orators in the Nutmeg State prefer to talk about Sumatra stems and Borneo fillers, while the graver question of preserving the Constitution impends above them like a shadow; and that is why the patriotic impulses of the Connecticut Democracy are quickened and their confidence confirmed. No Force bill! No Negro Domination!

The Question of Fire Island.

The General Term at Brooklyn has vacated the injunction issued on Monday by Judge BARNARD, and there can be, we think, no substantial doubt as to the validity of their decision. The questions in the case are simply these: What are the rights of the citizens of the town of Islip as against the public welfare involved in the protection of the general health? What are the powers of the Health Officer and the Quar-

antine Commisioners of this port? The Board of Health of the town of Islip exercises its authority by virtue of chapter 270 of the Laws of 1885, entitled, "An act for the preservation of the public health and the registration of vital statistics," which provides for the establishment of Boards of Health in the various towns in the State, and gives such Boards of Health in section 3 power " to guard against the introduction of contagious or infectious disease, by the exercise of proper and vigilant medical inspection and control of all to pass. Why not? Because there is nopersons and things arriving in such city, body to initiate the reform. Neither of municate contagion;" and "to prohibit and prevent all intercourse or communication with or use of infected premises. places, and things.'

This little Board of Health of Islip has exactly the same powers as are possessed by the local Board of Health in every village and township in this State, no greater and no less. It has no broad or sweeping powers. The language used in the statute means that if a person actually infected with cholera should be brought into a street of the village of Islip. an order for the removal of such infected person could be passed by the Board, and such order could be enforced. It does not give to the town authorities or the local Board of Health the right to interfere with the use or occupancy by well persons of any land within the township, nor to interfere with the use of any strip of land six or seven miles from the mainland for the use of quarantined passengers. These Islip people are afraid that the establishment of a quarantine district on Fire Island may diminish the market value of their lands. In this view we think that they are clearly in error, because they certainly cannot complain that the land has been sold for an inadequate price, and they would all probably be very willing to sell their own farms at the same rate. Miles of water lie between the mainland and Fire Island, and it is not proposed to land any person there who has been attacked by the disease. The only purpose is to establish a temporary home for well people.

So there are no merits whatsoever on the side of the Islip committee, and this would be true even if the Health Officer of this For political closeness and uncertainty. port had no power in the matter. But a careful examination of the act passed by the Legislature in May last and known as chapter 486 of the Laws of 1892, entitled "An act in relation to the Commissioners of Quarantine and the Health Officer of the port of New York," is conclusive; and under it, in cases of exigency, such as the one which now confronts outcome was so indefinite that neither the | us, the Quarantine Commissioners and the so clear and absolute as to justify the use by those officials of any land they may select for quarantine purposes. In the fourth section of the act it is provided that "the Commissioners of Quarantine shall be the custodians of the quarantine establishment, to be held by them in trust for the people of the State in acmore than 100 votes short of the requisite | cordance with the provisions of this chapter." "Well persons shall not be detained unnecessarily, and in cases of exigency all means conducive to the protection of the public health, not inconsistent with law, shall be adopted." And in section 18 it is further provided that the Health Officer of the port of New York "shall, in the presence of immediate danger, take the responsibility of applying such additional measures as may be deemed indispensable for the

rotection of the public health."

to the Quarantine Commissioners and to the Health Officer of this port, undoubt-edly designed and intended to arm those officers with powers great enough to meet an exigency such as the present. The general public welfare and the protection of the whole people from a dreaded pestilence are absolutely dependent upon the exertions made by the health authorities of this port; and we have no doubt that the decision of the General Term, removing the injunction, will be approved not only by lawyers generally, but by the great and intelligent public.

Goldwin Smith on Party Government.

In a remarkable article contributed to the September number of the Nineteenth Century Mr. Goldwin Smith pronounces what may be deemed his final judgment on party government. Reviewing the Presidential campaign now going on in the United States and the general election which recently took place in the United Kingdom, he arrives at the conclusion that the system of representative government, based on universal suffrage, and worked by party machinery, as it necessarily must be, has already failed to answer the ends for which government is instituted, and is rapidly tending from bad to worse. Unless, therefore, the world can find some way out of party government, the next generation, in Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH's opinion, is likely to see serious times. For the evils, present or portended, to which he directs attention, he suggests only one theoretical remedy or palliative, the election of a legislature by installments; and he admits that he has no hope of seeing this applied. It follows, although the reader is left to draw the inference for himself, that representative government with its inevitable adjunct of party machinery having broken down, we must make up our minds to recur to some form of absolutism or to socialism.

The force of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S criticism on contemporary facts cannot be parried by the plea that the mischlefs complained of are incident not to elective government considered in the abstract, but to party government. He insists that party government is no separable excrescence of representative institutions founded on universal suffrage, but a natural, logical, unavoldable, indispensable outgrowth. On this

point we quote his words: "Hoth parties pay a nominal deference to the princi ple of the Civil Service act, but it is in vain to suppose that a machine can do without spoils. Who will work for the machine without being paid, and without assidous and expert workers devoted to the business, how is a machine to be kept on foot? How, again, is a po-litical party to be kept on foot without a machine, especially in times when there is no great question at sage to bind men together by their natural interest in work it may be paid seem to be the inevitable out growth of the party system, as the party system again seems to be almost the inevitable outgrowth of the system of elective government; for how but by means of organized party is any cohesion to be produced for the choice of representatives, or for any other purpose, among the innumerable and unconnected particles of political power? The world is now brought face to face with this problem, and will have presently to solve it

or to move on some new line," What are some of the evils conspicuously incident to elective government in the form which the working of party machinery has forced it to assume both in the United States and the United Kingdom? One evil. according to Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, is that general elections have degenerated into colossal faction fights, full of danger and angry feeling, of commercial disturbance and loss. They draw all perlious questions which have already been awakened to a head, and they lead to the awakening for an electioneering purpose of perilous questions which might otherwise sleep. To Mr. SMITH it seems impossible that this should go on forever without a crash. Of improvement he sees no sign or hope. He does not believe that even such a modification as the extension of the Presidential term to six years so as to make the conflict less frequent, with the abolition of the power of reelection, though widely approved and desired, is likely to be brought

large is practically without champions. As a specific instance of the alleged insincerity and unscrupulousness of party government in the United States, we are invited to note the ambiguous utterances of our two greater political parties on the silver question. Both the Republican and Democratio platforms have "straddled" this question. The object of both is to avoid estranging the silver men and the silver States, and at the same time to avoid committing their respective parties to what, it is alleged, would not only be a fraud upon all holders of gold, but fraught with confusion to commerce. In Mr. Goldwin SMITH'S opinion the spectacle of the two parties proclaiming that they dare not refuse to do wrong for fear of losing votes, and of a selish interest enabled by playing on their mutual fears to lay the community under contribution, cannot be edifying or consolatory to the friends of free government. He goes on to say that it is a spectacle which all countries under the party system exhibit. In England, as well as in the United States,

the power of solfish or fanatical combinations, regardless of the broad interests of the commonwealth, and bent only on the attainment of their exclusive object, to force legislatures to do their will by taking advantage of the balance of party, is an evil which of late has been disclosing itself. and to the growth of which, when the representative is turned into a mere delegate.

it is difficult to assign a limit. As regards English politics, Mr. Gold-WIN SMITH is a Unionist, and we are perhaps justified in assuming that the evils of party government seem to him particularly grievous just now, when a British general election has returned to the House of Commons a majority ostensibly favorable to the bestowal of home rule on Ireland, although, as he believes, could that specific proposal, separated from every other, be submitted to the voters of the United Kingdom, it would be rejected. We marvel that, entertaining this conviction, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, instead of despairing of the reform of elective government, does not advocate an innovation which, to say the least, is practicable, seeing that it is in applauded operation under the representative institutions of Switzerland. If the referendum, or system of submitting a specific proposal to the whole body of voters for their acceptance or rejection, were adopted in the United Kingdom, not only might mischlevons legislation be averted, but reforms believed to be salutary, but now not feasible, such as the election of the House of Commons by installments, would have a fair chance of being effected. So, too, in the United States the introduction of the referendum would possibly be followed by the extension of the Presidential term to six years, coupled with the condition of ineligibility, and it would perhaps take out of politics the Force bill, the tariff question, the silver question.

stituting State for national banks, and, in general, all questions vitally affecting the interests of the community at large. In other words, it would substantially abolish politics and introduce a system of govern-

ment very different from the present. While Switzerland offers us in the referen dum the example of an expedient which minimizes, if it does not cure, the evils of party government, we do not think that Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, or any friend of elective institutions, should despair of their renovation, or point us by implication to such substitutes as autocracy or socialism.

The Trouble in Japan.

Undoubtedly the Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, & Congregationalist missionary to Japan, is right in attributing the general contempt in which the Japanese hold the Christian missionaries to the conduct of the Christian visitors to that country; but in singling out Sir EDWIN ARNOLD as a specially evil example of the sort, he betrays his narrowmindedness, if not malice.

Sir EDWIN may have preferred Japanese Buddhism to Japanese Christianity. Most European travellers on those islands have that preference. They go to Japan to see it as it was developed under its original paganism, and not as it has been affected by imported Christianity. The social and other changes brought about by the preaching of the Christian missionaries and by the introduction of Occidental customs are not grateful to them. They can see such fruits of Christian civiliza tion at home. They go to Japan to witness the life of the most interesting of the Asiatic peoples as it is when unmodified by outside influences, social or religious; and they are disposed to be impatient of the transformations wrought by the missionaries. They take more delight in the Japanese pagans than the Japanese Christians, and very often they may think the pagana are the better, as being more natural and spontaneous than those who have come under religious restraints yet new to them.

According to all accounts, the Japanese exemplified in their lives some of the most beautiful principles of Christianity long be fore missionaries came to them preaching the Gospel. They are described as a remarkably gentle race, considerate of others, kind and gracious, fond of children, and with a childlike enjoyment of life. They had also a natural taste for art. and unquestionably their art was better before they came under the influence of Christian civilization than it is now. They had a more despotic Government, but probably they were not less happy under it than they are at this period when their political system and methods are modelled after the European. The criticism to which they seem to be open more than any other Asiatic people. is that they are too quick to feel outside influences, too plastic, too pliable, and not self-centred and aggressive enough to be a strong race.

Of course their moral standards and no tions are different from ours, and they are likely to continue different. Probably it will be easier to change their religion than to transform their morals; for morals are largely a matter of convention, dependent on the inheritance and temperament of the people adopting them. Moreover, Christian morals as practically exemplified before them by Christian travellers and residents, do not command their admiration; and for the very good reason that usually they are worse than the pagan. Seeing that by the manner of their lives the Christian laymen treat with contempt the moral teachings of the missionaries, it is not to be wondered at that the Japanese have a contempt for the missionaries as the preachers of a religion which its own nominal adherents refuse to respect. They are inclined to look on the missionaries as the teachers of a delusive and insincere religion, which is contemned by Christians themselves.

It is the same way throughout the Fast and perhaps more especially in China. The village. or town from infected places, the two greater political parties has any par- native contempt for the Christian mission- kindly complimenting THE SUN as "high auonly the interest of the commonwealth at conduct of the other Europeans with whom they come in contact. The greatest obstacle to Christianity is the practical unbelief of the foreign Christians, among whom the missionaries are usually held in low esteem, and by whom their moral precepts are contemptuously disregarded.

That is what the Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, the missionary to Japan, means; but he is not justified in particularizing Sir EDWIN AR-NOLD. Sir EDWIN was like his countrymen generally in Japan. It is hard to proclaim successfully the superior morals of Christianity when the people who hear have before them object lessons in Christians whose morals are worse than their own or

Unless every Christian who goes to a heathen country is a missionary of Christlanity, exemplifying in his own conduct the sublime moral beauty of his professed religion, the task of converting the heathen will be slow, painful, and inexpressibly mortifying.

Mr. Godkin in Quarantine.

It seems to be uncommonly hard to arrange matters to suit the fastidious requirements of Mr. E. LAWRENCE GODKIN. Every detail of the scheme of rescue encounters relentless and merciless criticism from the pen of this surprising person. His narrative of individual experience, now in process of serial publication in the columns of the Evening Post, bristles with horrors. Even the tug which towed Mr. E. L.

Godkin from the Normannia's anchorage down to Sandy Hook is denounced by him as "an inadequate tug." "I have in my life," says Mr. Godkin, "been exposed to almost every form of danger, and yet I cannot recall a half hour of such painful anxiety as I spent on this little passage."

Mr. Godkin is kind enough to admit that the beefsteak served to him while upon the Stonington was good beefsteak, but the wretched table service quite destroyed his pleasure in eating it. The beefsteak was served, as he reports, "amidst a scramble and confusion such as could hardly be witnessed anywhere but in a mining camp. We trust that these sufferings of Mr. GODKIN, the inadequate tug and the dis-

gracefully served beefsteak, and all the other horrors of the past few days, will not result in permanently souring his genial and amiable disposition.

The oystermen of Staten Island have re coived a heavy blow through the cholera The dectors think that it is imprudent just now to cat clams or oysters that have been taken from the lower bay; and the Mayor has advised people to dispense with such luxuries. After all, the tides have something to do with this business. It would be difficult to find a harbor in the world where the tide has so many twists and queer freaks as it displays in New York Bay. The plague ships are now located about seven miles from the principal clam and ors ter grounds of Prince's Bay. These grounds cannot possibly be polluted by the sholers Here are broad and comprehensive grants | the pension question, the question of sub- boats during the sbb tide, for the simple rea-

son that the refuse from them, assuming that they throw it all overboard, cannot run against the current. On the flood tide, in the position in which the pest ships lie, they barely escap that turning point where the water rushes to-ward Prince's Bay. In other words, they are a little above it; and nothing short of a heavy northeast gale can bring any of that refuse into Prince's Bay. However, this is really a question for physicians to decide; but, ing from the currents, it looks now as if the Prince's Bay oysters were still safe enough.

We correct a probably accidental inaccuracy in our esteemed free trade contemporary, the Courier-Journal, by giving the true version of that portion of Mr. CLEVELAND'S acceptance speech at the Madison Square Gar-den, which it puts at the head of its columns as the Democratic programme. Instead of leclaiming against "tariff laws," according to the Courier-Journal's quotation, Mr. CLEVE-LAND really attacked the "existing tariff laws." Throughout the address almost every reference to the tariff subject was qualified in favor of protection by limiting its denunciation to "high protection," or to the "existing protec-tive tariff," or the "present conditions" of the tariff scale. Mr. CLEVELAND has always exhibited a greater degree of interest in his individual opinions than in fundamental principles; and his treatment of the tariff question this year is a most conspicuous illustration of this habit.

The renomination by the Republican Judiciary Convention in the Seventh Judicial district of FRANCIS A. MACOMBER of Rochester as a Justice of the Supreme Court for that district, insures the retention on the bench of one of the most able, honorable, and courteous ludges in the State of New York.

Ship Surgeon BORCHARDT of the Hamburg steamship Rugia, which now lies in our lower bay with the cholera aboard, has sent from Quarantine to the Herald a letter which contains some astounding assertions. He asserts, for example, that " when the Rugia left Hamburg. Aug. 21, nothing of a cholera epidemic was known there." Now. Ship Surgeon Bon-CHARDT, how is this statement to be accounted or? At the date given the Asiatic cholera was epidemic in Hamburg, and the fact of its aclivity there was known to the readers of THE SUN in this city of New York, and had been previously known through our despatches from London. During the week in which the Rugia sailed Hamburg there were 1,008 recorded cases of cholera in Hamburg and 353 recorded deaths from cholera there. The Saturday before the Rugia sailed, we printed in THE SUN a despatch from London about the cholera in Hamburg. The Sunday upon which the Rugia sailed we printed another cable despatch about the cholers in Hamburg: and all through that week we had despatches about the ravages of the cholera there.

And yet Ship Surgeon- Borchandr asserts. over his own signature in the Herald, that when the Rugia left Hamburg nothing of a holera epidemic was known there"! It seems to us that this ship surgeon is out of place as the surgeon of a ship.

We are aware that the authorities of Hamburg tried for a time to conceal from the world the facts about the existence of cholera there; but surely if the readers of THE SUN knew that the cholers was in Hamburg before the Rugia sailed, and knew still more about the subject on the day of its sailing, the responsible medical officers of ships lying in the port of Hamburg ought to have had as much information about it as we had. If the ship surgeon could not get the news in Hamburg itself, the New York agent of the Hamburg line should have sent it to him from here by cable after reading it in THE SUN.

The management of the whole of the bustness of the Hamburg steamship line, ever since the outbreak of the cholera in Hamburg about the middle of August, has been disgraceful to the company.

One of our Jewish papers tells us it has eccived confirmation of the rumor that the Jews in Russia are not attacked by the holera." We regret to say that there can be no such rumor respecting the Jewish immigrants who have recently been brought to this country on the cholera ships. The record of deaths by cholera on these ships, and of cases of cholers among the Russian passengers, makes such a rumor impossible.

Our neatly printed Vermont contemporary, the Republican of St. Johnsbury, after thority in poetry," asks us to explain why, when giving the titles of eight or ten of the best American poems, we did not give "Snowbound." by WHITTIER. We answer that we gave the title of another of Whittien's poems containing merits that do not exist in "Snowbound." The Republican also inquires why we included in our list "Evangeline." by Long-FELLOW, "with its imported metre and conventional sentiment." We reply that this criticism is unworthy of a Green Mountain newspaper, which ought to know that all the metres of the English language were imported to our country with that language, and that the expression of all sentiment is subject to conventional rules. The Republican still further calls upon us to tell why we did not put in our list "ex-Minister E. J. Pherirs's poem on Essex Junction, a poem un equalled in the history of poetry." We confess that we are unable to understand the phrase here quoted by which this poem is characterized; and that, while we stand ready to say that Mr. PHELPS's junctional poem is odd in its metre and unconventional otherwise, we cannot admit it to a place among the best of American poems. The Republican has doubtless heard up in Vermont the maxim. "Opinions differ." and we regret to can shift the blame of their "lake business" be forced to remark that we cannot agree with its opinions about poetry, or even with its estimate of the Essex Junction poem of that full

blooded Vermonter, ex-Minister l'HELPS.

The Republican, after examining The Sun's list of the best poems by American poets, comes to the conclusion that this list "is a mystery." We ourselves do not think that it is. We did a hard job of work in selecting the proud to say that several of the best literary critics in New York have expressed the opinsevere in its study of American poetry.

The Beath Pennity for Burglers.

To the Epiron or The Sun-Sie: Your very interest ing article on the North Carolina law on burgiary was based on information erroneous in part. It is a mistake to say that nobody has been executed in that State for burgiary. Feveral years ago a negro man broke into the dwelling of Col P. M. Outes in Charlotte, broke into the dwelling of Col. R. M. Outes in charlotte, was caught and held by that grotterman arrested, convicted, and hanged. I am credibly informed that there have been many one her instances.

They are good Christians in North Carolina. Yet have they any Hibbica authority for this seven benalty? "An eye for an eye"—a life for a life, was the Old Teatment rate. "the cood for eyil" that it is not seen in the fine plant has been appropriately but falls, they ham him the same as if he had deals the deed.

What a subject for a repealing law, as you say, but for a better reason—that it is entorced. Lawring. New York, Sept. 10.

Our authority for the statement that there.

Our authority for the statement that there had been no execution for burgiary was the despatch to the New York Times, which was the text for our article, and which seems to have been in all other respects correct.

In It Destiny !

From the St. Lamis Republic.
We expect Mr. Jackson to "do" Mr. Corbett when ver there is a match to a finish. The negro is destine o hold the prize-fighting championship to America.

Tession in Atchison Mocial Circles. From the Aichtenn Laily Globe. Put oil in your parlor lamp, and put on your best tiothes every night. There is to be a surprise party in own, and maybe it is on you.

bserver Singerly Reports Slow Progress From the Philadelphia Record, The girls are adopting pajamas for might wear, but i akes a long white for them to learn not to put them as over the beat.

PULITEER'S DEPRAVED SHEET. How It to Regarded by Monorable News

New York, Sept. 9.—After two weeks of precaution on the part of the municipal authorities it seems probable that not even the New York World will be able to create an epidemic on Manhattan Island. Thanks to THE SUR, the public is at last becoming familiar with the methods by which the World's sensation machine grinds out the fakes from which Joseph Pulitzer has amassed a fortune No newspaper man in New York has the smallest degree of respect for the World. Its dishonesty is perfectly well known to all writers for the press in this city, but up to the present time no one has taken the World seriously enough to attempt to show the readers of newspapers what writers for newspapers think of the Pulitzer humbug. The effect of exposure, there is good reason to believe, it being felt under the brazen dome of the World building, and the result has been an attempt to draw attention from its bogus cable de spatches by breaking quarantine regulations and jooparding the public health through clandestine visits to cholera-infected vesselin order to manufacture a tremendous sensation and obtain the credit for enterprise beyoud that of its contemporaries.

The first attempt of this sort was a failure. The World's claim to an exclusive interview with the pilot who brought in the Germanic was promptly disproved by the discovery that the pilot the World claimed to have interviewed has been dead more than a year There is reason to believe, however, that World reporters have visited the stricken steamships in the lower bay, and have brought to the shore letters and packages which are possible vehicles of infection. Even Pulitzer may well inquire whether an outbreak of cholera traced to his door would not be a high price to pay for a senentional news paper article.

The foregoing is, I take it, about the senti ment of intelligent New Yorkers toward the World. THE SUN'S exposure of Pulitzer's tricks is discussed everywhere with approval and many stories are recalled of the World's peculiar methods. Here is one for which writer for the World is responsible, and which has not been in print:

A year or two ago Mr. Pulitzar's philan thropic newspaper, which is over ready to help the oppressed, provided enough extra papers can be sold to make philanthropy prof-itable, was engaged in advocating public parks and playgrounds for children. It employed for the promotion of the enterprise at energetic and not overscrupulous young man. who filled two or three columns daily with the advocacy of an excellent cause, and fortified it with letters from supposititious children which, with the approval of his superiors, he wrote himself in order to give the artistic verisimilitude to his work. One of these letters attracted the attention of a wealthy gentleman, who wrote to the World asking for the address of the child. and saying that a boy who could write so bright a letter as that must have something in him and ought to be taken out of the squalor in which, according to his letter, he lived. The gentleman said that he would like to meet that boy, and, if the lad were as promising a his letter, to educate him.

Here was a situation that would have em barrassed a less resourceful fakir than the World, but its city editor merely wrote to th rich inquirer that the good Mr. Pulitzer had already provided for the smart boy's education, and nothing more need be done for him From Life.

The man or set of men in the employ of the New York World who by taking correspondence from the quarantined ships exposed the whole United States to the ravages of cholers are unfortunately beyond the reach of the law. For the reporters who were immediately con-cerned. Life is only sorry that they are learning their journalism in such a school, and tha their ambitious energies should be prostituted to such employment. They might possibly be punished under the sanitary laws, but the real criminals who instigated this chameful and terrible act can sneak behind their newspaper

and avoid discovery. Back of it all, however, is one individual to whom alone belongs the opprobrium and into whose pockets go the profits. If Joseph Pullt. zer is unwilling that his name should be held up to the execration of a whole people, h must make quick and ample amends for the acts for which he is indirectly, if not directly, responsible. If he has one particle of mangood or courage he will show that there are depths of mercenary journalism to which not even the World will permit its employees to

descend. Every self-respecting newspaper man who ares to save his profession from disgrace and every decent newspaper which seeks to preserve its own influence should be outspoken in their denunciation of this outrage-an outrage not only to the people of the United States, but to every newspaper man who is enterprising in the true way and honestly brave in the pursuit of his calling.

Are the newspaper men of America willing o let the World set the standard of their pro-

fossion? From the Weekly Journalist. It is surprising to see the great interest the public in general have taken in THE SUN's exose of the World. In fact, it seems to have been one of the topics of national fame. All condemn the World's degraded trickery, and compliment THE SUN upon the enterprise and shrewdness it displayed in ferreting out the World's cable system. There is no question but this will prove the greatest object lesson ever given in newspaperdom, and that it will not be forgotten in many years.

We wonder if Mr. Pulitzer is now racking his inventive brain in the endeavor to make up some apparently plausible story whereby he on to the shoulders of his employees. We would be willing to wager that before long some such move will be made.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser NEW YORK, Sept. D .- Public opinion here i very bitter against the feelhardy reporters who have endeavored to break the quarantino rules and smuggie thomselves on board the infected ships. Any one man succeeding in an poems whose titles we gave; and we are enterprise of this sort might easily cause the loss of hundreds or thousands of lives. There is a strong sentiment that any man caught in ion that every poem in our list was well any attempt of the kind ought to be treated chosen. We trust that the Republican will perexactly as an infected immigrant.

F.o. the Burnewille Republican. The event in newspaperdom of New York reck before last was the expose by THE SU of the bogus cablegrams from Europe appear ing in the World. It was the most complete and overwhelming feat of journalistic knock ing out known to the history of the profession From the Holyske Laily Democrat.

THE SUS has not exposed one of the most contemptible faults of the New York World. The World has been in the habit of cheating authors. A writer sends his manuscript to the great fake journal, and in a few days gots it back. Then in a few weeks, or perhaps several months, he sees it in the World, perhaps badly mutilated, and possibly copied almost word for word. The Democrat has heard of several cases of the limid's petty thievery of this kind. I the Schenastudy Eccning S ar.

THE SUN'S exposure of the fraudulent ethods of the New York World in furnishing cable news" to its readers is everywhere re ceived with rejoicing. The World and its takes have always been nauseating to respec able journalists, but hitherto even those who abhorred its claptrap methods, and were disgusted with its vulgar boasting, had not be lieved it guilty of actual fraud and wilfullying It is asserted that the World's circulation is falling off with wonderful rapidity.

From the Indianapolis Journal One of the sources of danger of cholera infection is the sensational newspaper like the New York World, which would put its reporters

From the Secunton Truth. The enterprise that imperils the life of the newspaper man, and his alone, in behalf of

some noble cause is admirable, but that which places the life of the community and of the entire country in peril is simply criminal.

Bone with the Infamons Sheet Porever. To visit the animaton's Sheet Forever.
To visit Epiron of The Ruy-Sir: As a reader of The
Sew I present my hearty thanks for all that has recently appeared in its columns with regard to the
World. It is a good and long-needed work that The Sun
is doing, and it will, I trust be vigorously pursued.

I should be only too glad if the leading article that
appeared in The Sun of Aug. d could be brought to the attention of every man, especially the paragraph which bespeaks condemnation of the Hodden "a newspaper which has done more to diagrace journalism than all the other evil and deprayed newspapers that have yet been printed in the English language or in have yet been printed in the English language or in any other," for these are strong words, but true, and contain in themselves a sufficient reason why the World should be everywhere condemned and desplaced. It has forever stamped itself as vulgar, corrupt, and digraceful, and is sure to become a hissing and a byword in the minds of all right-thicking people. It is my intention from this moment never to coun

enance the methods of its allen proprietor by buying or reading another copy of his infamous newspaper. MIRRIATOWN, CORR., Sept. 12.

Sensation at Whatever Cost.

to the Epiron of Tan Sta-Mr : The New York World better known here as the "fake journal") seems to be bent upon raining the prosperous village of Eath Beach and its vicinity by publishing outrageous stories of cholera on our shores. If any old boot or barrel is found on our beach the World will publish, in displayed type, that the said old boot or barrel was washed ashors from the Moravia or Normannia. Two ladies were taken ill with cramps at one of our hotels a few days ago from eating too much lobster. The World faked up a big story of cholers on the strength of it, much to the digust of everybody, including the unforunate ladies.

It is about time such a fake journal should be wiped out of extaten BATH BRACH, Sept. 12.

No Regard for Business Interests,

To THE BOSTON OF THE SUS-Size In your issue of this morning the article headed "Wholesale Fish Dealers Indignant" attracted my attention, and I have out is out and made a bulletin of it over the motto "If you see it in Tax Sun, it's so," and placed the same in my window in order to undo as far as is in my power the damage the "gift fake enterprise sheet" has done the trade. Unquestionably the article in the World has done the wholesale dealers untold danners, but the re-tailer will be obliged to suffer far more pro rata, Keep up the good work and expose all of the World's

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Thanks from a Newspaper Man,

WILLIAM KING, Jr.

To the Epiron of The Sun—Sir: Allow an eld new-paper man to take off his bat and make you his heat bow. Standing, as you do, the great leader of honest journalism in America, you have taken a stant roug-ageous, manip, and honest. What would become at the homes of our Virginia farmers if the farm hands should strike, take forcible possession of our farms, and forbid the owners to employ other labor? Your position on the anarchistic riots at Homestead was tost and as a old journalist and ex-President of the Virginia S Press Association, I offer you my congratulations.

Your expose of the World was a businessike transaction. They tried to bunco you; you could only main-tain your integrity. But is not the game too small for

Are there any intelligent people in our great country who will follow the lead of an apostate Jew-a man whose birthright entitles him to claim descent from a race made noble by the favor of God, and who denies that proud right?

May the great, glorious, and honest Sch shine forevert Cascowilla, Va., Sept. 9. Ww. Townes.

BUNBEAMS.

—New Jersey is a geographical puzzle to most Brit-ons, because it happens to be closely associated with New York and Philadelphia. Even so intelligent an observer as Anthony Trollope assures his renders in his book on North America that the "city of New Jersey is visible across the Hudson from New York, although in another State," while a recent critic of a work on Walt Whitman says, referring to the Homestead trou-bles, that there is a "deadly economic war in that very State of the American republic where Walt Whitman died not many months ago."

-Plentiful and varied as golden rod is in all the elds that edge the boundaries of New York, the Park Department cultivates one variety of the plant, and there is a nursery of uncommoniv fine golden rod in Central Park, near Mount St. Vincent. The stake of this cultivated variety are quite six feet high, and the blossom is in many long fingers of powdered gold. A variety very similar grows wild in this region, though seldom so tall. Few even of the most expensive and highly prized plants are so effective for decoration in dumps as this variety of golden rod.

-A liquor dealer who opened a place for business in Columbia, No., recently started out with a determina-tion to justify and dignify his business and lift it from the level usually assigned to it. He issued a notice with this head line: "Know all men by those pressuls." He announced that he had "no desire to sell to minora, drunkards, or the destitute," that any "wife with a drunkard for a husband," or any person with a friend unfortunately dissipated" was requested to notife him of the fact, and the persons described would be excluded from his place of business. He believed "there are gentlemen of honor, and workmen who can afford it, who want to drink," and he wanted to de

-The smooth raised edge running about the face of modern coins and enclosing the device as a frame en-closes a picture not only adds a great deal to the beau-ty of the piece, but serves a double utilitarian purpose, first to protect the design from wear, and second to afford a horizontal surface so that coins may be plied up vertically one on top of another without danger of toppling over. As soon as the raised edge is worn from a coin it loses its clear beauty of design and fast degenerates into a mere characteriess disk of Owing to the long rest which metallic currency had in this country during the reign of greenbacks and shipplasters United States coins are remarkable clear cut and well preserved. Even coins minted to-fore the war retain part of the milling.

--During the last serious cholera epidemic in Paris 18

was estimated by the local physicians that the chance that an acclimated person living in clean quarters and observing even ordinary sanitary precautions would centract the disease was about one in 1,000. Unacclimated Americans were said to run one chance in 500, and an American, some years resident in Paris when the outbreak came, reports that no one with whom he was acquainted in the slightest degree, whatever his walk in life, was seized with the disease. Still Americans left Paris in swarms. One who fled, and encountered the outbreak in Spain, saw his landlord stricken down and carried out dead of cholers in a few hours. He had persisted in eating raw fruits against repeated warnings from the physicians.

—George William Curtis made a very happy response to the praises of friends at a dinner given at the Tavera Club of Roston some years wince upon his hirthday, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Lowell, and President Norton had all said their say and said it well, when Mr. Curtis was called upon forespond. By way of filustrating his own case he told the story of an Oriental prince and his menter. Frames and menter waited absorbed ay. the latter carrying in his hand a jar, which he presently uncorted. From the open mouth of the vessel rose a gas, and this the menter lighted. Thick fames curled up from the burning gas, and gradually tone such shape that the prince could not help recognizing traces of his own features, though giorited and earnoist. "Can it be that this pictures me?" askel the flattered prince. 'Yes," smiled the mentor, " not, however, as you are,

-Although the late Daniel Dougherty was for at least thirty years an orator of high reputs, he never quite mastered the anticipatory stage fright that came upon him as the time to make a public speech approached He charmed a distinguished company at one of the Pellowcraft dinners after Bishop Petter, Mr. Cleveland, and other less notable persons had spoken, but those who heard did not know that ten minutes before Mr. Dougherty began to speak he had been intercepted in an attempt to escape from the morn. He confessed then and there that he was on the verge of panic, and only by the most urgent persuasion could be be re-vailed upon to speak. Once upon his feet, however, his fright was gone and apt words came promptly to his tongue. He had his half hour of tremora however, o matter what the occasion, when he knew he must

-Adulteration is had an ivanitation is good, but some of the results shown by vigilant inspectors and clever chemists in their efforts to show the frightful dangers that surround us and run down offenders against saultary laws are very fount. A wholesate and highly re-spectable grocer was tried in a London court a few days ago for selling tartario acid adulterated with lead. The sold was used in making lemonade, and the lead in it got there from the vessels in which it was manu-factured. The prosecution showed that the tartario acid contained 0.026 per cent, of lead. The defence showed that in order to get a twentieth part of a grain of the poison into one's system it would be necessary to drink lemonade every day for six months at the rate of 220 buttles aday. The experts added gravely that before the twentieth part of a grain could be taken in that manner the experimenter would die of dyspep-sia. The charge was dismissed, but to satisfy the sanitary officials the Judge agreed to "state & case," preumably as a warning to other evildor's.

When the mucous surfaces of the branchia are sors or initiamed by Jayne's Expectarant wil afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold or satisfying a cough you will find in it a certain remedy.—43s.

Up the Hudson in the early morning on the Empire State Express is one of the most delightful railroad ridge in the world wide.